



# LAND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: BUSINESS STRUCTURE ALTERNATIVES

ULI Fall Meeting

Large Landowners Forum

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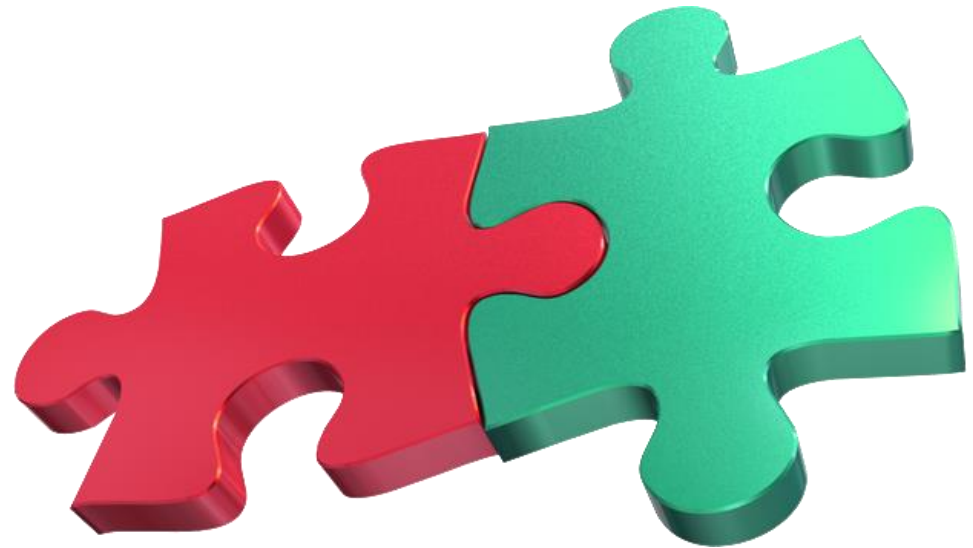


**RCLCO**  
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# HOW LANDOWNERS DO DEALS WITH DEVELOPERS

## PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- ▶ Large land owners have the property, developers have knowledge, experience, access to capital
- ▶ Pros and cons of various deal structure alternatives?
- ▶ Key considerations when deciding
  - » Sell
  - » Participating in deal
  - » Form a joint venture
  - » Self develop
- ▶ What are the potential rewards and risks associated with pursuing one strategy versus another?
- ▶ Examples



# IS THERE A MARKET? WHAT ARE OWNERSHIP'S GOALS? WHAT ARE THE DISPOSITION OPTIONS?

## MARKET OPPORTUNITY

- » Market Study, Feasibility Analysis
- » Financial Model/ Valuation

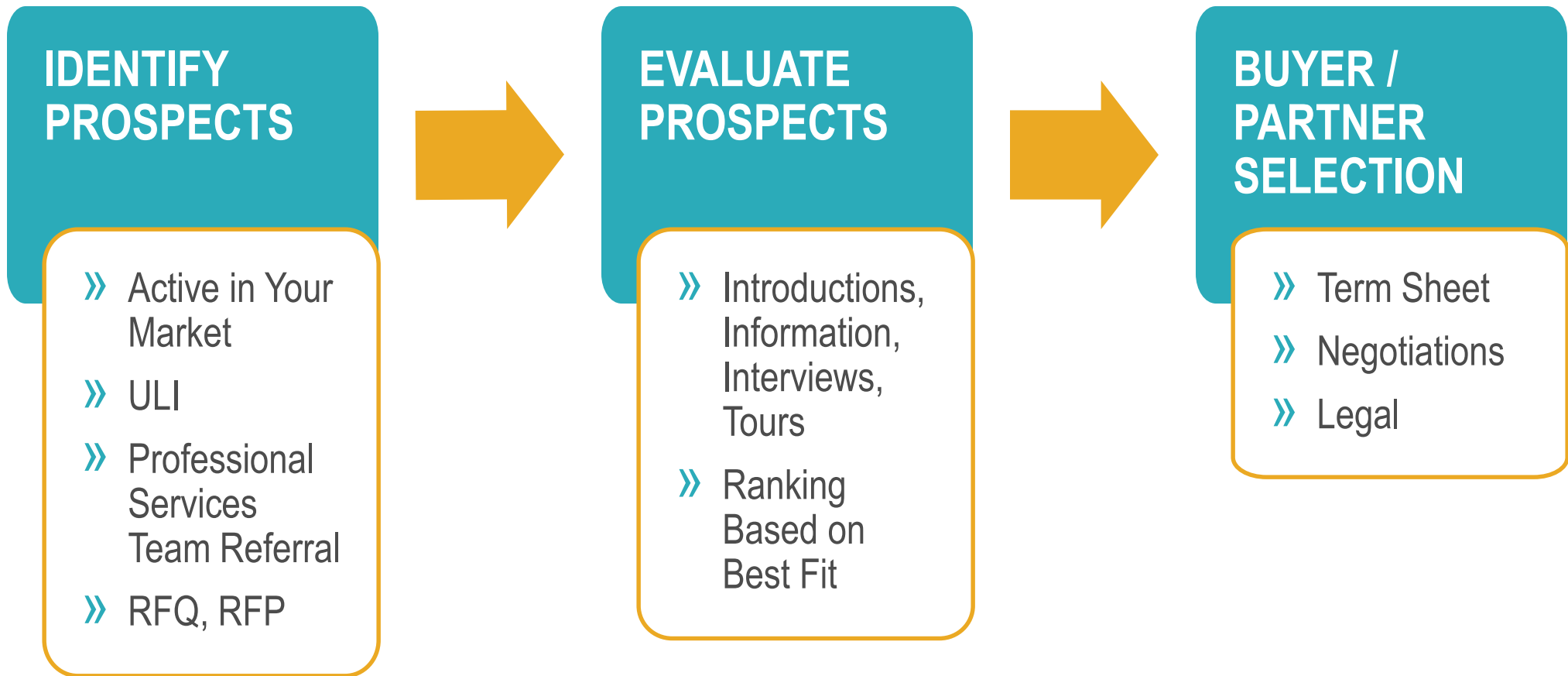
## OWNERSHIP'S GOALS

- » Risk Tolerance
- » Desired Control
- » Expertise, Capital
- » Financial Commitment
- » Timing
- » Tax Implications

## EVALUATE STRUCTURE OPTIONS

- » Property Sale
- » Sale With Participation
- » Joint Venture
- » Direct Ownership / Development
- » Other

# WHO DO WE SELL TO OR PARTNER WITH? HOW TO EVALUATE PROSPECTS? HOW TO SELECT?



# EVALUATING STRUCTURE ALTERNATIVES



DEAL STRUCTURE	AS-IS PROPERTY SALE	SALE W/ PARTICIPATION	JV PARTNERSHIP	DIRECT OWNERSHIP
<b>Description</b>	Sale of bulk acreage for a determined price (takedowns?)	Sell property (takedowns?); potential revenue participation	Contribute land into development partnership as limited partner	Create/purchase/ hire development company
<b>Risk bearer</b>	Developer	Developer mostly; some Land Owner	Both members	Land Owner
<b>Distributions</b>	Land Owner only receives purchase price amount	Base price for land plus participation	Based on success of project; negotiated	Based on success of project
<b>Land Owner Development Control</b>	None	None	As limited partner, based on negotiated deal	Total control

# STRUCTURE ALTERNATIVES CASH FLOW

← LOWER

RISK

HIGHER →

← LOWER

FINANCIAL RETURNS

HIGHER →

DEAL STRUCTURE	AS-IS PROPERTY SALE	SALE W/ PARTICIPATION	JV PARTNERSHIP	DIRECT OWNERSHIP
<b>Land Sale/ Contribution</b>	Sale of bulk acreage for a finite price; single sale or a series of takedowns	Sell property (takedowns?); funds directly from developer or as % of project revenue	Contribute land into development partnership as limited partner	No cost of land; significant development costs
<b>Development Costs</b>	Developer responsibility	Developer responsibility	Developer responsibility; negotiable	Land Owner responsibility
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Profit Distribution</b>	None to Land Owner	% of revenues to Land Owner	Return of equity to members	All profits/losses to Land Owner
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Profit Distribution</b>	None to Land Owner	Return of equity Developer	Possible developer pref	
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Profit Distribution</b>	None to Land Owner	Remaining cash to Developer	Negotiated distributions	

# RCLCO LESSONS LEARNED

## 3 COMPONENTS OF LARGE LAND DEALS

- ▶ Land (Difficult to Value)
- ▶ Cash
- ▶ Talent

## RISK

- ▶ Deals should be structured around risk profile and organizational capacity/goals

## LARGE LANDOWNERS

- ▶ Often choose joint venture or direct ownership options
- ▶ Direct ownership has proven challenging
- ▶ Good examples of developer partnerships



# EXAMPLE: OUTRIGHT PROPERTY SALE

## DEAL FUNDAMENTALS

- ▶ Sell a large acreage parcel
- ▶ Challenge: developer economics may not make single large purchase a reality
- ▶ Difficult to properly value land over long time horizon
- ▶ Negotiations typically turn to takedown schedule, participation, or JV
- ▶ Outright land sales for large acreage are rare because the large upfront costs undermine Developer economics and land is hard to value

## LANDOWNER DEVELOPMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/CONTROL

- ▶ None

## LANDOWNER RISK

- ▶ Limited

## LANDOWNER FINANCIAL UPSIDE/TIMING

- ▶ No upside beyond the agreed upon sale terms
- ▶ Cash flow upfront



# EXAMPLE: PROPERTY SALE – TAKEDOWNS

## DEAL FUNDAMENTALS

- ▶ For example: transaction on 5,000 acres
- ▶ Land sale in fixed schedule of takedowns
- ▶ Each takedown with 20% deposit; interest paid on balance

## LANDOWNER DEVELOPMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/CONTROL

- ▶ Land closing contingent upon gaining entitlements
- ▶ No development responsibilities

## LANDOWNER RISK

- ▶ Limited; must earn entitlements

## FINANCIAL UPSIDE/TIMING

- ▶ No upside beyond the agreed upon sale terms
- ▶ Cash flow upfront

# EXAMPLE: PARTICIPATION

## DEAL FUNDAMENTALS

- ▶ Example: 5,000 acres
- ▶ Sale of property
- ▶ Series of relatively equal takedowns after entitlements
- ▶ Initial Takedown: Base per acre appraised value
- ▶ Subsequent Takedowns: 3% inflation
- ▶ Additional Purchase Price
- ▶ 20% of Gross Sales once amount exceeds takedown payments
- ▶ Less commissions and closing costs

## LANDOWNER DEVELOPMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/CONTROL

- ▶ None

## LANDOWNER RISK

- ▶ Limited risk due to guaranteed takedowns

## LANDOWNER FINANCIAL UPSIDE/TIMING

- ▶ Participation in % of gross sales; but not back end distributions
- ▶ Some upfront cash flow from takedowns; potential for ongoing cash flow from revenues

# EXAMPLE: JOINT VENTURE 1

## DEAL FUNDAMENTALS

- ▶ Example: 5,000 acres venture with developer
- ▶ Form a Joint Venture LLC
- ▶ Governed by an Executive Committee and Overall/Annual Business Plans, equal representation
- ▶ Contributions
  - » Landowner contributes land to venture
  - » Developer responsible for project costs
- ▶ Distributions
  - » % of revenues to landowner
  - » Developer return of capital
  - » 50/50 split of remaining cash flow

## LANDOWNER DEVELOPMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/CONTROL

- ▶ Developer acts as Managing Member
- ▶ Landowner to have voice in major decisions

## LANDOWNER RISK

- ▶ Medium-high

## LANDOWNER FINANCIAL UPSIDE/TIMING

- ▶ Earliest cash flows linked to gross revenues; only start when sales start
- ▶ Split of upside distributions could be significant but occur later in the life of the project

# EXAMPLE: JOINT VENTURE 2

## DEAL FUNDAMENTALS

- ▶ 5,000 acres
- ▶ Joint Venture LLC
- ▶ Contributions
  - » Landowner contributes land as equity
  - » Developer responsible for ongoing project costs
- ▶ Distributions
  - » Proportionate return of equity until Landowner land contribution is made whole
  - » 60/40 to Landowner of remaining distributions

## LANDOWNER DEVELOPMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/CONTROL

- ▶ Developer acts as Managing Member
- ▶ Landowner to have voice in major decisions

## LANDOWNER RISK

- ▶ High

## LANDOWNER FINANCIAL UPSIDE/TIMING

- ▶ Earliest cash flows only from positive project cash flow
- ▶ Split of upside distributions could be significant but occur later in the life of the project



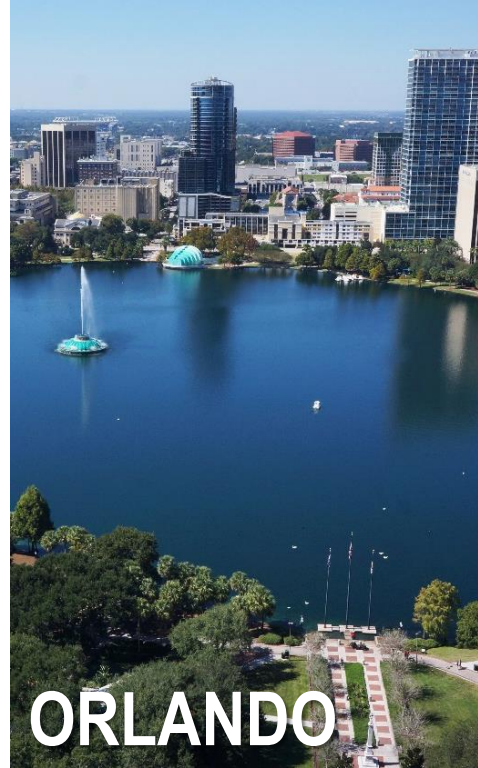
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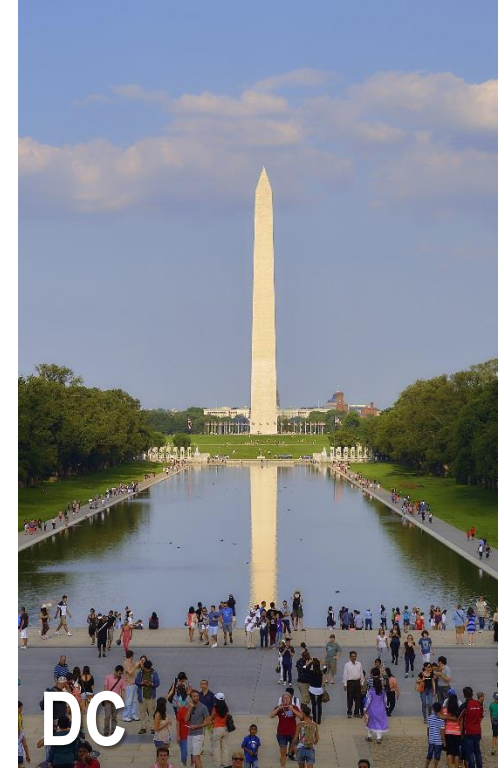
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